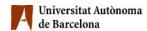




# Predicció de lloguer de bicicletes

Adrià Carrasquilla Jan Moros Grup 202



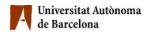
### Entrega anterior

#### Primer contacte amb la BD

	instant	dteday	season	yr	mnth	hr	holiday	weekday	workingday	weathersit	temp	atemp	hum	windspeed	casual	registered	cnt
0	1	2011-01-01	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0.240	0.288	0.810	0.000	3	13	16
1	2	2011-01-01	1	0	1	1	0	6	0	1	0.220	0.273	0.800	0.000	8	32	40
2	3	2011-01-01	1	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	0.220	0.273	0.800	0.000	5	27	32
3	4	2011-01-01	1	0	1	3	0	6	0	1	0.240	0.288	0.750	0.000	3	10	13
4	5	2011-01-01	1	0	1	4	0	6	0	1	0.240	0.288	0.750	0	0	1	1

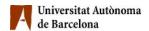




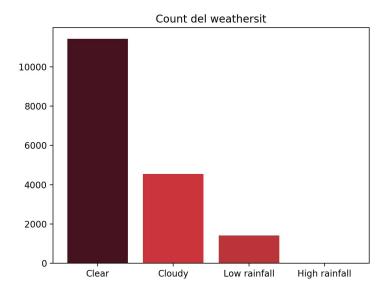


### Segona Entrega

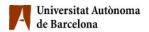
- Anàlisis exhaustiu Dataset
- Culminació regresor lineal
- Implementació descens del gradient



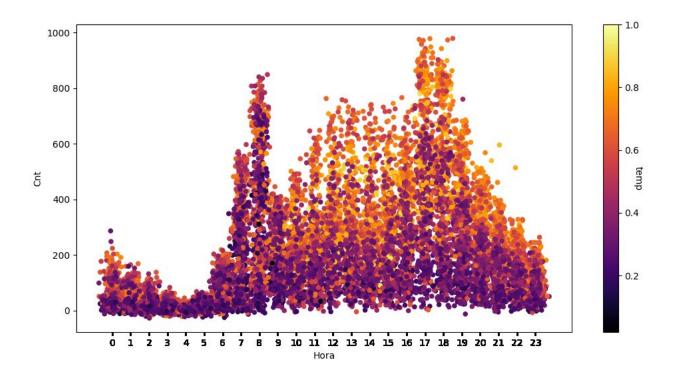
### **Anàlisis Dataset**

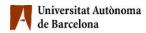






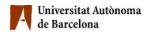
### **Anàlisis Dataset**



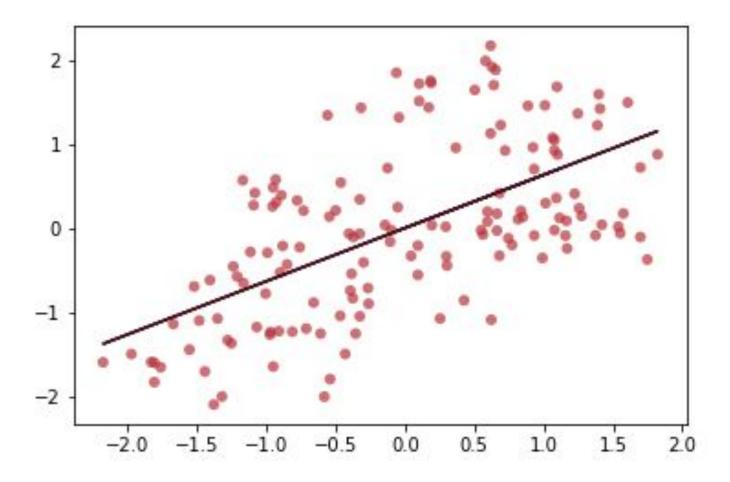


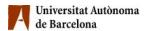
# **Regressor Lineal**

Atribut	Mean Square Error	R2 score
season	0.8873	0.1613
year	0.76	0.2815
month	1.0292	0.027
holiday	1.0781	-0.019
weekday	1.0544	0.0034
workingday	1.07	-0.0115
weathersit	0.9681	0.085
temp	0.5657	0.4653
hum	1.063	-0.0047
windspeed	1.0216	0.0344



# **Regressor Lineal**

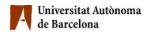




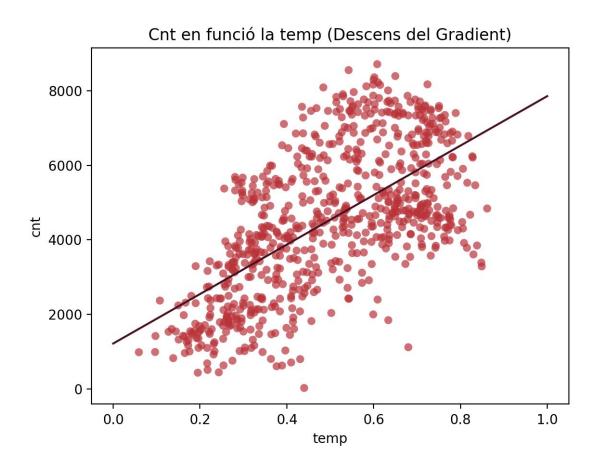
### Descens del gradient

Implementació de la funció:

```
def Regressor(x, y, arrayTheta, max_iter, epsilon, aplha):
i = 1
millora=epsilon+1
costAnt=0
while( i < max_iter and millora > epsilon):
    predict = np.dot(x, arrayTheta)
    loss = predict - y
    cost = np.sum(loss ** 2) / (2 * x.shape[0])
    millora = abs(costAnt-cost)
    costAnt = cost
    gradient = np.dot(x.T, loss) / x.shape[0]
    print("Iter: "+str(i)+" Cost: "+str(cost))
    arrayTheta = arrayTheta - alpha * gradient
    i+=1
return arrayTheta
```



## Descens del gradient



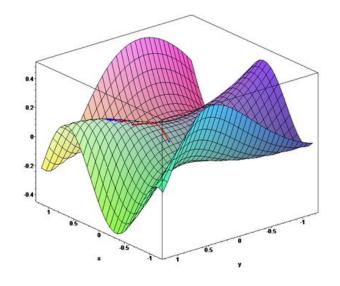


### Descens del gradient

#### Anàlisis paràmetres:

- Alpha
- Max iterations
- Epsilon





Estudi amb diferents funcions polinomials